The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872. NUMBER 9.

The Louisianian.

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HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honors and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

[From Longfellow's New Poem, "The Divine Tragedy."]

MARY MAGDALENE IN THE TOWER OF MAGDALA.

Companionless, unsatisfied, forlorn,
I sit here in this lonely tower, and look
Upon the lake below me, and the hills
That swoon with heat, and see as in a vision
All my past life unroll itself before me.
The princes and the merchants come to me,
Merchants of Tyre and princes of Damascus;
And pass, and disappear, and are no more;
But leave behind their merchandise and jewels,
Their perfumes and their gold, and their disgust.
I loathe them, and the very memory of them
Is unto me as thought of food to one
Cloyed with the luscious figs of Dalmanutha!
What it hereafter, in the long hereafter
Of endless joy or pain, or joy in pain,
It were my punishment to be with them,
Grown hideous and decrepit in their sins,
And hear them say: Thou has brought us here;
Be unto us as thou hast been of old!

I look upon these garments that I wear,
These silks, and these embroideries, and they seem
Only as cerements wrapped about my limbs!
I look upon these rings thick set with pearls
And emerald and amethyst and jasper.
And they are burning coals upon my flesh,
This serpent on my wrist becomes alive!
Away, thou viper! and away, ye garlands,
Whose odors bring the swift remembrance back
Of the unhallowed revels in these chambers!

But yesterday—and yet it seems to me
Something remote, like a pathetic song
Sung long ago by minstrels in the street—
But yesterday, as from this tower I gazed,
Over the olive and the walnut trees,
Upon the lake and the white ships, and wondered
Whither and whence they steered, and who was in them,
A fisher's boat drew near the landing-place,
Under the oleanders; and the people
Came up from it, and passed beneath the tower,
Close under me. In front of them, as leader,
Walked one of noble aspect, clothed in white,
Who lifted up his eyes and looked at me.
And all at once the air seemed filled and living
With a mysterious power, that streamed from him,
And overflowed me with an atmosphere
Of light and love. As one entranced I stood,
And when I woke again, lo! he was gone.
So that I said: Perhaps it is a dream;
But from that very hour the seven demons
That had their habitation in this body,
Which men call beautiful, departed from me!

This morning, when the first gleam of the dawn
Made Lebanon a glory in the air,
And all below was darkness, I beheld
An angel, or a spirit glorified,
With wind-tossed garments, walking on the lake.
The face I could not see; but I distinguished
The attitude and gesture, and I knew
'Twas he that healed me. And the gusty wind
Brought to my ears a voice, which seemed to say:
Be of good cheer! 'Tis I! Be not afraid!
And from the darkness, scarcely heard, the answer:
If it be thou, bid me come unto thee
Upon the water! And the voice said: Come!
And then I heard a cry of fear: Lord, save me!
As of a drowning man. And then the voice:
Why didst thou doubt, oh! thou of little faith!
At this all vanished, and the storm was hushed,
And the great sun came up above the hills,
And the swift-flying vapors hid themselves
In caverns among the rocks! Oh! I must find him,
And follow him, and be with him forever!

Thou box of alabaster, in whose walls
The souls of flowers lie pent, the precious balm
And spikenard of Arabian farms, the spirits
Of aromatic herbs, ethereal natures
Nursed by the sun and dew, not all unworthy
To bathe his consecrated feet, whose step
Makes every threshold holy that he crosses;
Let us go forth upon our pilgrimage,
Thou and I only! Let us search for him
Until we find him, and pour out our souls
Before his feet, till all that's left of us
Shall be the broken caskets that once held us!

ADDRESS

OF THE

Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana;

To the People of the State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1872.

George W. Carter's administration of the Speakership during the session of 1871 was considered by the Republican members of the House a fraud upon the State and a disgrace to our party. On the second day of the present session, to avoid dissensions, a resolution of confidence in Speaker Carter passed on the understanding that he would resign the chair, the vote being thirty Republican and nineteen Democrats in favor, and forty-four Republicans and one Democrat against. Failing on the third day to resign, the House refused to approve the journal of the previous day, thus virtually rescinding the vote of confidence, the call of the roll showing forty-eight Republicans and one Democrat refusing to approve, and twenty-four Republicans and twenty-two Democrats in favor. A motion declaring the chair vacant followed.

Carter decided this motion out of order, and would not entertain an an appeal from his decision; when, following the precedent of John Quincy Adams in the United States Congress, Hon. Mortimer Carr put the question to the House, and it was carried by a large majority. At this juncture, Mr. Carter surrounded himself with a body of armed men, previously concealed in his private room, adjoining the Speaker's stand, and defied and intimidated the majority. When order was restored, Hons. P. J. Yorke and J. S. Mathews, his acknowledged champions, pleged, in the name of Speaker Carter, that he would resign at 12 o'clock M. the following day if the majority would then permit an adjournment; and after this had been agreed to, Mr. Mathews reiterated the pledge to Gov. Warmoth, at his office, and announced himself a candidate for the succession. On the fourth day Carter again broke his pledge to resign, and to defeat the majority resorted resorted to an unprecedented outrage. At the moment of assembling, a force of specially created Deputy United States Marshals seized the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, four Senators and eighteen members of the House, besides the Superintendent and three police captains and the Criminal Sheriff. The eighteen members were opposed to Carter, and their removal to a United States Commissioner's office in the Customhouse to answer a false charge, sworn to by four of Carteris co-conspirators, broke the antagonistic majority. The consternation produced by this gross perversion of Federal power, caused so many other members to flee from they knew not what coming dangers, that not a quorum remained in the House, as is shown by the following sworn official statement. This statement also shows that, without a quorum, the revolutionists declared seven Republicans unseated, and seated six contestants, five of whom are Democrats in their stead:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, Jan. 4, 1872.

To his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

Sir—On motion of Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, the seat of O. H. Hempstead, of Iberville, was declared vacant, and P. G. Deslonde seated in his stead. On motion of J. B. Wands, of Tangipahoa, the seats of Charles Abel and D. Cady Stanton, of Bossier, were declared vacant, and Messrs. Pratt and Scanlan were seated in their stead. On motion of J. B. Wands, of Tangipahoa, the report of the Committee on Election and Qualification was adopted by a vote of forty-two yeas and eight nays.

This report unseats Messrs. McFarland and La Saliniere of St. Martin, and seats Messrs. Castele and Neven, who were qualified by the Speaker, George W. Carter, and unseats Mr. W. Wheyland, of Sabine, and seats Mr. J. R. Smart, and also unseats Mr. L. D. Souer, of Avoyelles, and seats nobody.

By the same vote, Mr. B. L. Lynch, of Iberville, was confirmed in his seat.

On each question, the same number of votes was cast, and there were, during the transaction of all this business, only fifty members present, besides the Speaker. According to the constitution and the practice of the House, fifty-two members were necessary for a quorum, there being one hundred and two actual members of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of January, 1872.

J. W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Not the least pretense of a trial of t he expelled members, all of whom had retained undisturbed possession of their seats during the session of 1871, was made; but the illegal action was hurried through, and the so-called House adjourned. At half past 1 o'clock the Governor, released from arrest, issued the annexed proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
New Orleans, Jan. 4, 1:30 P. M. 1872.

Whereas, a conspiracy has developed to overthrow the Government by illegal and revolutionary means, which was shown by the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the House of Representatives, at the moment of assembling, by the United States Marshal, on a writ of a United States Commissioner, upon a false and frivolous charge; and

Whereas, while the said officers and members of the General Assembly were dentained in arrest, an illegal and revolutionary attempt was made to eject certain members of the House of Representatives and seat other persons in their stead, there being at no time during these proceedings a quorum present; and deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and laws enacted thereunder, convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in extra session, at 4:30 P. M. this fourth day of January, 1872, to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve the peace and protect the interests of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, this fourth day of January, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninty-sixth.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:

J. W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Secretary of State.

A majority responded at the hour named. The Speaker not presenting himself, his place was filled temporarily by the oldest member. Resolutions denouncing the arrests and subsequent expulsion of members as illegal and unconstitutional unanimously passed. The Speaker's chair was declared vacant—yeas, 55; nays, none. O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, was elected Speaker, and the following resolutions adopted: Requesting the Governor to "take all measures necessary to protect the General Assembly from violence and the members from intimidation;" indorsing the Governor for his "official integrity, ability and zeal in the discharge of his duties," pledging him continued support and approving his call for the extraordinary session of the Legislature; expelling Geo. W. Carter from the House for "arbitrarily overriding the expressed will of the majority, and introducing armed personal supporters during the session of yesterday," and indorsing the late extra session of the Senate and the election of Senator Pinchback as Lieutenant Governor.

Foiled by the prompt action of Governor Warmoth and the patriotic responses of the House, the Democratic and Customhouse coalition rallied to their support the Ku-Klux organizations known as "Knights of the White Camelia," "Spread Eagles" and the "76." The legal Legislature took a recess until ten o'clock of the fifth of January. To prevent the members attending at that hour, the following call to one of these secret bodies of armed ruffians to meet at the corner of the streets next to the State House, appeared in the Times and other Democratic papers, printed in heavy type and occupying the most prominent place in the papers:

"76."

January 5, 1872,

9 1-2 A. M.,
SHARP.
Corner Canal and Dryades Streets.

"76."
"76."
"76."
"76."

This inflamatory advertisement was extended to a column in length in one paper, and half a column in another.

The Governor's ready compliance with the demand of the Legislature for protection prevented an open demonstration by these secret bodies, until later in the day, when a sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, escorted by a squad of police, searching for absent Senators in order to secure a quorum, passed in the vicinity of the Gem drinking saloon, to which Mr. Carter and a minority of the House had seceded, and were holding illegal sessions. This small force was driven off by several hundreds of excited men armed with knives and pistols, who gathered at the cries of "Form Knights," "Rally 76," and who were led by prominent Democratic politicians. These unlawful organizations even to the present time constitute the acknowledged body guards of Carter and his allies, and for a time stood between them and the processes of the State courts. Many of their members, together with desperate men who draw salaries as Customhouse employees, were commissioned by Carter as sergeants-at-arms of his fractional House, and under guise of this authority invaded private dwellings, breaking open doors, insulting females, and, when possible, abducting members who refused to countenance their revolutionary proceedings. In endeavoring to thus abduct Hon. W. R. Wheyland, of Sabine parish, whom they had previously declared expelled, these minions drew their revolvers and deliberately murdered him. The perpetrators, still armed with Carter's commission, were taken in the act, and being charged with murder by the jury of inquest, are safely imprisoned. Throughout these exciting scenes, the majority of the House have continued their sessions in the State House, force or constraint in not a single instance being used to retrain them.

For an entire week, and until ordered to desist by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector of Customs placed the revenue cutter Wilderness at the disposal of such Senators as sympathized with the attempt to overthrow the State Government, in order that they might escape from the jurisdiction of the State and prevent a quorum of the body to which they belong. These recreant public servants are now in adjoining State.

From the beginning, these illegal and revolutionary measures have been conducted under the auspices of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and the result of success would have been to transfer the State to the control of that party. The appeals for martial law and the so-called indignation meetings are instigated by Democratic leaders and backed by proclamations from the Democratic State and Parish Committees, while from the respectable and peace-loving citizens of the city and interior parishes appeals to sustain the constitution authorities are constantly arriving.

George W. Carter, for two days past, has been hidden from the police, who hold a warrant for his arrest as recessory for murder, in some secret place within the Customhouse building. To-day he has surrendered to a Democratic judge, to be released on bonds, the said judge first disbanding the Grand Jury which was considering his case, and which it was feared would find a true bill against him as a party to the murder of Mr. Wheyland. The judge had no authority to dismiss the Grand Jury, and the result will be that any Grand Jury assembled for the next three months will be illegal, and their acts void. This will delay action on the murderers of Representative Wheyland.

By order of the committee:

JOHN W. FAIRFAX,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

[From the Houston Daily Union.

In watching the contest in Louisiana, we have discovered within the past few days strong indications that the whole Carter opposition to Warmoth's administration is rapidly degenerating into a Democratic movement against the men and measures of Republicanism. We will do Col. Carter and his friends the justice to say that at the outset they did not anticipate this result, and had no wish to form a combination of this sort but they must now see and realize that such is the case. The meeting at Lafayette Square was composed largely of the old rebel element who have long been seeking some pretext for coming to the surface.

The character of resolutions passed at that meeting were just such as we might expect from an assemblage of Democrats in this State. Then the Times, Bee and Picayune, all Democratic sheets, the two former virulent and uncompromising, are supporting Carter and denouncing Warmoth. Add to this the fact that Carter is really hopeless of overcoming Warmoth as originally planned, and to all appearances is only seeking to create anarchy and confusion to the end that martial law may be declared by the United States Government, and the whole thing is perfectly clear. It is now plainly a combination against the State Government in the interest of Democracy. The sooner the honest Republicans acting with Carter see this, the better for them and the people of Louisiana.

DEATH BY THE NERVES.

When a man is wounded in battle, even slightly, he is likely to be knocked prostrate, which is in fact often the first intimation that he gets that something has happened. It is not the force of the blow nor the wound that brings him to the ground, for he may presently get up and walk away, or fight again if he is very determined; but it is the shock upon the nervous system. A similar shock may come throught the mind or through any accident just as would be the case through a stroke of lightning. Sometimes it may be so violent that death will overtake the victim beyond recall by any reaction, while there is not sufficient injury to the tissues or organs, or loss of blood, to cause a fatal result. A sudden death occurred recently in a prominent family, in this city, where the young man had no disease of any tissue that could cause alarm, and no one could have predicted the result. Nothing could be said of it; but that some violent shock fell upon an enfeebled nervous system and took life away before the trouble, whatever it was, could pronounce itself by disorganizing any part of the body. Civilization and its intense activities bring a great strain on the nervous powers; physicians have to bear this in mind and direct their counsels accordingly. A great desideratum is to discover some remedy which will act promptly as a counter-shock. In case of a certain kind, as in lightning-strokes, dashes of cold water, suddenly given by the pailful, sometimes avail. Perhaps when the nervous force is better understood it may come with in a control as decisive as that over galvanic currents in a cable which are charged and discharged at will. Meanwhile there should be sufficient knowledge disseminated among the people to enable them to exercise caution in avoiding whatever is destructive of your nervous vitality. —*Iowa School Journal.*

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Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
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ja18–1y.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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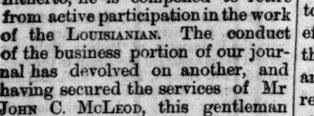
THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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☞More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr JOHN C. McLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

☞The colored men who stand by the State in its hour of peril, daily prove themselves capable of any trust. They put to shame their accusers among the cabal who have joined with the Democracy in the war upon the State. Look well to the Carter crowd, and see if a true friend of the people is to be found among them. If so point him out. Let us know who among the throng of ne'er do well can call himself a friend of the people, when doing nothing for the public themselves, are hourly putting their heads together to prevent others from doing, or undoing anything.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. M. D. Lagan got into a dispute and scuffle with one Clarence Johnson, in which the former received several cuts, when he shot the assailant killing him almost instantly. Lagan was shortly after arrested and conveyed to the first precinct station.

☞Talk about "Reform dismaying the Governor into submission." Who prevented it but the very men who write such stuff? Soon as it were possible by joint action of two Legislative bodies, Reform went ahead, and who prevented this joint action but the *Fags?*

☞The Legislature of Maryland have re-elected Hon. Geo. Vickers, Democrat, to the United States Senate.

☞Congress has passed a bill allowing foreign contributions (in the shape of building material,) for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, to enter free of duty.

☞There are another class of individuals who claim that the police intimidate them, and they are the malefactors.

KEEPING AND BREAKING FAITH.

The Administration has kept its fault, and the reform movement mapped out in the message began and ended in a single day. Were the opposition made up of any other elements besides those which enter into the composition of a mob, blind from personal prejudice and crazed with the fury which belongs to the enemies of all good government, this step would be hailed as a move in the right direction and the foes of the administration would strike hands and join in with the good work. But no, the reform already accomplished is reviled and and spit upon in venom.

We pronounced the reform advocated by Carter as a catch-word to lure the populace into his support and deceive the unwary. Were their protestations sincere, can there be excuse or pretext for the continuance of this base design, this plot to ruin the government of the State? Men who have anxiety for reform do not spurn adherents in the work, much less refuse, peremptorily to co-operate in its completion. Do the lookers on in this contest need any more argument to prove that Carter and his men are simply seeking their own aggrandizement? It were an easy matter to enchain the public sympathies when the skeleton of the House of Representatives made the form appear as ekeing out a miserable existence because they were working for reform, which was opposed by the body of the House, the Senate, and the Governor. But when their own platform is carried out, what then join these patriots together? It is easy to see what influence coheres these self-sacrificing spirits in conspiracy. It is their personal interest. The Governor pledged his influence to the unmaking of those laws which, by the way, in their most objectionable parts were enacted by the Carter men. The very instant such repeal was possible it was done. Still the conspirators kept aloof. But reform was as far from their real object as Heaven is from hell. Now, no longer able to stir up popular ebullitions with sham cries of reform they are really unwilling to accomplish, without desire to join the sincere representatives of the people in undoing whatever their predecessors may have done amiss. The movement has simply resolved itself a band who have no other end in view but to destroy the Republican party and surrender the State government to the men who were swept out of political existence in '68, to those who call themselves Democrats without right to the title. All predictions against this set are verified. Wherever their thoughts find expression we would point to the language alone as proof that they who could stoop to the employment of the whole alphabet of slang, are incapable of the lofty spirit and pride which stirs in the breast of the true reformer. Belittling themselves from day to day, now as leaders of the mob, then as destructives, again as impotent demagogues. The Republican party can afford generosity to so small an enemy.

FAST THINNING RANKS.

On Tuesday morning Hon. O. H. Brewster, Speaker of the House of Representatives, received the following letter from the two gentlemen who sign repudiating all connexion with the *sick* Legislature and declining to associate themselves with the dishonorable efforts to oust Messrs. La Saliniere and McFarland :

To the Hon. O. H. Brewster and Members of the House of Representatives :

"By the revolutionary and illegal arrest, by a U. S. Commissioner of twenty members of the House of Representatives, the number in the House was so reduced that Mr. Carter and his friends, in order to use us, had Messrs. McFarland and La Saliniere turned out of the House and outsiders seated in their places. We do not believe that it would by honorable for as to occupy seats in your honorable body obtained by such unfair and illegal means, and we do hereby decline to take the seats of the gentlemen above named, and do hereby resign all right and claim to the same.

THEODORE CASTELLE,
CHARLES NEVEN.

New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1872.

What They Want.

WHAT WE WANT.

The Democratic party supported by its Customhouse allies, demand the repeal of the Printing, Militia, Election, Registration, Constabulary, School and other Acts obnoxious to the Democracy of the State. We will suppose for argument that these Acts are all swept from the Statute books in obedience to the persistent clamors of this party. Let us suppose that the vast majority of our people in this State are remitted to the condition in which they were prior to the passage of these laws. Let us suppose that the people of the parishes, defenceless as they would be, are called on to vote, or to exercise the functions and privileges of their new condition under such circumstances.

Is there any doubt as to the total deprivation of their rights by fraud, intimidation and violence? And when this occurs, would it not amount to a total overthrow of Republican rule? This is unquestionably what the Democratic party want, what they are straining every nerve to accomplish, and what the Republicans in association with Carter are assisting them to gain. And the Republicans so acting know that this is the case. They know that "Reform" is not the real word they would use ; they are afraid to say "REVOLUTION" and overthrow of Republicanism, but that is their design is too manifest.

Now what do we want? What do the Republicans and especially the colored men among them need for their people? When you have parted with all the laws that alone give protection, enlightenment, and civilization to your people, what do you propose to obtain for them from the Democratic party, who your successful strife must put in power? These are questions which t is imperative should be pressed on the consideration of every representative colored man in that contending crowd. We want to know on the part of the colored people of this State who will be the wronged, defrauded, outraged classes, what is to become of them and their dearest interests when the bulwarks for their protection are broken down. We want to know what benefit the negroes in this State will reap, if in order to appease the wrath of a fraction, their Representatives place them at the mercy of their most unreasoning and unreasonable enemies.

Our people approve of "Reform" as much as any other class, but for the sake of RIGHT, don't let representative men give our rights away and obtain nothing in return. This is not reform, nor anything like it. It is a series of attempts to sap the foundation of our security, and to render the success of Republicanism problemetical. And once more we appeal to the colored men assisting these efforts to consider the effect of their conduct upon the people.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DUNN.

On Tuesday the Senate having, for the first time, secured a quorum, unanimously passed the following resolutions prepared by Hons. W. L. McMillen, A. E. Barber and G. Y. Kelso, a special committee for that purpose:

WHEREAS, God in His providence has seen proper to remove from our midst Oscar J. Dunn, late Lieutenant Governor of this State and President of the Senate; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Governor Dunn gave abundant evidence during the time he was in discharge of the high trust imposed on him by the people of Louisiana of the possession of the noblest traits of character, both as a man and a public servant, and as President of the Senate was especially distinguished for the impartial, able and dignified manner in which he discharged the delicate duties of the position; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana, That in the death of Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn the State of Louisiana has been deprived of an able, faithful and conscientious officer, the Senate of a President who had endeared himself to it by a uniform and kindly courtesy, and the people of this State, especially those of his own race, of a true friend and champion.

Be it further resolved, etc., That we tender to the bereaved family of the late Lieutenant Governor the deepest sympathy in their great sorrow, and that a copy of these resolutions be properly engrossed and signed and transmitted to them through his excellency the Governor of the State.

THE SENATE.

The Senate, after fifteen days inability to obtain a quorum of its members, at last succeeded, on Monday, by the arrival of Senator Thomas, one of the Democratic Senators. This first opportunity was seized to show to the people at large that the pledges of reform by the Republican party were made in earnest, and that it was the sincere desire of the Legislature to afford the greatest relief from the onerousness of obnoxious legislation, consistent with the safety and security of the whole people.

Bills for the repeal of four laws were introduced and passed by both houses, and it was hoped this earnest of reform would be sufficiently acceptable to the public—even to those members who exclude the clearest evidence otherwise—calm popular apprehensions, and induce the laying down of arms, and a return to the Capitol for the transaction of the important business waiting for disposal.

Senator Thomas, in explaining the cause of his absence and the reasons for taking his seat, said:

I have little to say to you, Mr. President, and to the members of the Senate. If it were possible, I would like to address myself directly to the people of Louisiana, for whom these remarks are intended. I have taken upon myself a great and solemn responsibility in taking my seat and constituting a quorum of the Senate today, although it may appear to many that, in doing so, I was simply discharging the duty I owe to my constituents. Delayed unavoidably at home for many days after the meeting of the Senate, I have only recently made my appearance in this city. I have looked upon the contest which has been raging here for the past fortnight, with the view of judging fairly and impartially of the relative merits of the contestants. Fortunately for the people of this State and city, it has not yet culminated in bloodshed, nor do I believe it will do so, even though this body had not convened as it has today. It seems to me, as an outsider, viewing this contest from an unprejudiced standpoint, that it has resolved itself into a personal contest on the part of those who desire to place themselves in power against the regularly constituted authorities of the State, using as their argument the demand of the people of the State for reform. I, as a Democrat, was willing to foment these troubles, thinking that out of them good might result, and I believe the time has now come when these good results can be attained. The meeting of the General Assembly to-day, for the purpose of passing these reformatory measures, is an assurance to the people that their demands are at last meeting with an adequate response. It is to you, Republican members of the Senate, that the credit for these results should be given. We cannot expect to force anything from the hands of the dominant party; we have not the power to do so; we have not a sufficient number of votes to pass such laws as we may desire to place upon the statute books. It is for you to pass them and for us to give our quiet assent to them. If you pass these measures of reform, if you repeal these obnoxious and monstrous laws which have been pressing like an incubus upon the people of the State, it is an assurance on your part that you have some regard for their interests and welfare. So far as this personal contest is concerned, I care not for it. The good people of the city with whom I have had the pleasure to converse, have assured me that they do not desire its continuance. Their commerce and material prosperity have been seriously affected by it, and will be almost ruined if it continues much longer. I have come here and taken my seat for the sole purpose of co-operating with you in passing measures of retrenchment and reform, measures that will lighten the burdens which my people bear, recognizing the truth of the axiom that "that government is best that is least felt by the people." Let us assure the people that we are determined to legislate for their benefit, and their benefit only, and prosperity will soon overspread our State like the morning sun dawning upon the mountains. Lay aside for once your desire for place and power, and elevate yourselves to the position of patriotic legislators, who have no interests at heart but those of the people they represent.

Thus will it be seen that, giving Mr. Thomas full credit for honesty and earnestness, we are not prepared to consider his absence from the Senate a mark of his declension from the course induced by "the good people of the city, who have assured him that they do not desire the continuance" of the present unhappy excitement.

Tuesday and Wednesday the Senate met and was was unable to transact any business for want of a quorum.

☞Senator Sumner is working hard to procure the passage through the United States Senate of his supplementary Civil Rights Bill. This measure it is believed will guarantee those rights which have hitherto been denied the negro on account o his color.

PATENT MEDICINES.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. W. Bille, to be found in its appropriate column.

SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK,

IN THE

SENATE, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1872.

The Senate having under consideration a resolution requesting the aid of military authority for the preservation of peace and order:

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, from his seat on the floor, said : I think the power of the Senate is clearly fixed in the constitution of the State. Article thirty-three says that not less than a majority of the members shall form a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members. I think this motion is perfectly in order, and if I were in the chair I should entertain it as business properly before the Senate. Thus far we have employed all the power we know of to compel the attendance of these absent members. Less than a quorum have authorized me as President of the Senate to telegraph Secretary Boutwell to ask that the "Wilderness" be ordered back in order to land these recusant Senators, which I did, and to which telegram I received an answer informing me that an order had been sent for the return of the revenue cutter at once. It landed some where in the woods ; they took across the swamps—God only knows how they got through—but one of my sergeants-at-arms tells me they turned up covered with mud and with blankets on their arms, showing they had taken a journey through devious ways, all of which proceeding seems to be recognized not only by the members but by the government itself as regular and constitutional. But now, it appears, to secure their attendance we will have to go much further. We shall have to petition the government not simply for the return of the "Wilderness," but for the removal of the federal officers whose sympathies are with and whose actions are instigating this mob that is seeking to break up the regularly constituted government of the State. For my part, I can not see how anyone can stop to ask whether this proposition is right. We all know that for the last year and a half there has been on foot a deeply-laid scheme to impeach the Governor. We all know that the men who had taken hold of this have asserted that such a measure was necessary for the protection of the Republican party. But while they asserted that they desired to keep the Republican party intact, there was behind their movement a desire of certain gentlemen to get control of the State, and by that control not only to keep the Republican party intact, but to keep themselves in power, and thereby to run the machinery in their own interests. What has been assigned as the cause for all this? Has it been that the laws of the State have not been executed thoroughly? Has it been that any citizen has been deprived of his rights? Or has it been, as has been broadly asserted here, that a rumor had gone forth that the Governor of this State was opposed to General Grant's renomination and re-election? I say that this is a pertinent inquiry. It is a question that will interest every State in this Union. It is a question that will appeal to the good sense of the American people, whether or not a legally constituted government is to be overthrown merely because its chief executive is supposed not to be friendly to the President of the United States? Why, sir, am I, why are you, Senators, why are all the officers who constitute part of this government, the government of our State, to be put at the mercy of an organized mob; a mob composed of the enemies not alone of civil government here, but opposed to civil government anywhere; opposed to the government of the United States—enemies who fought for four years to destroy that government —I say, are we to be put at the mercy of this class, simply because it is supposed that H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, is opposed to the renomination of General Grant for the Presidency? If this be, the fact, what is to become of Illinois? Don't we know that during the great conflagration in Chicago one of the officers of the army declared martial law and took possession of the city, and that Governor Palmer disapproved of this action and appealed to the President to instruct his officer not to interfere?

If the position of Governor Warmoth toward General Grant be sufficient cause for the overthrow of the State government here, may not the government of Illinois be overthrown because Governor Palmer may not be in favor of the renomination of General Grant? I say this question is a grave one. It is a question which no longer belongs to the Republicans nor to the Democrats of Louisiana. It is a question that belongs to the people of this country, irrespective of party, race or color. It is a question whether government amounts to anything or not. That is the question that is before us to-day. And how unjust, how cruel, is the action of the federal authorities if it is as we understand it to-day. The gentlemen whose lives are now put in jeopardy from the mob in Louisiana are some of the best friends General Grant had. Of the seventeen Senators sitting here to-day at least ten of them I know positively were uncompromising Grant men. Not least among them may be classed myself. I know Senator Harris, Senator Hunsaker, Senator Barber, Senator Butler, Senator Kelso and Senator Ragan were for Grant, and perhaps I might pass through the whole seventeen. Senator Campbell is another. And are we to be put at the mercy of an armed mob simply because of a difference of opinion between the President of the United States and the Governor of the State? Are the friends of the President to be struck down by cold-blooded assassins simply because of this supposed difference of opinion between the President and the Governor? Where is American liberty if this is to be? I have used the term "supposed difference of opinion" between the Governor and the President, for at no time in our political history have I ever heard the Governor of this State say he was opposed to the renomination of General Grant. I know they have not been on the most pleasant terms—at least I have heard so, for I do not even know that. This, however, I do know, that neither Governor Warmoth, nor any other man can carry Louisiana against the President of the United States unless some grave fault of the President's is brought prominently before the people. But if the President's friends are to be stricken down in the way that is now threatened, it will not be long before you will look in vain for a supporter of General Grant in this State. And going beyond that, I can say, without egotism perhaps, that if the President of the United States lends his powerful aid for the purpose of striking down the colored Lieutenant Governor of this State every black man upon this soil will enter a protest against it, so strong and emphatic that he cannot help but see the mistake that he has made.

Why, sir, since my election I have received congratulatory letters from every prominent man of color in the United States who has advocated the cause of Republicanism and stood by his party, and I know, from the tenor of these letters, that this attempt to strike me down will meet with a protest so emphatic that all who run may read it. Then, in the name of the President of the United States himself, who I believe has been deceived with regard to our affairs, I insist upon the passage of this resolution. I desire to give him an opportunity to clear himself of the charges that are made against him. I desire to continue in his support. I desire to let my voice be heard in every portion of this State, and in many portions of other States, and in his behalf; but, I say here as emphatically as I know how, that if the charges made against the President be not false, humble as I am, and uninfluential as they seem to think I am, I shall appeal to the people all over this land, not only by my paper, but I shall go through the North, and tell the people there of the dastardly outrage perpetrated upon us here, and of the unparalelled course pursued toward us by federal officers, apparently with the sanction of the President of the United States. I believe it to be the bounden duty of every one who loves justice or right to enter his protest against this unseemly conduct. If the opposition or supposed opposition of one man to President Grant is to bring upon us mob violence, then is there an end of all law and all civil government. With all the facts before us there seems to me no doubt as to what we ought to do. One thing I and I have done. If the occurrences of the last four days have not opened the eyes of Republicans, not only of Louisiana, but all over the land, as to the real motives of these men, then I am satisfied that nothing on earth can do it. But we hear it stated in emphatic terms that if these gentlemen succeed they propose to repeal the election law, repeal the printing law, repeal the constabulary law, repeal the militia law, and repeal the educational law. They might as well add the civil rights bill, but that is one of the "other laws" that they are to repeal, only they did not think it politic to mention it at that time, as they happened to have one or two colored men apparently acting with them, lest they should lose what little support they have from that element. Now, sir, mark my prophecy. If the schemes of these gentlemen should succeed, I say to the colored people of this State from my place in the Senate to-day: "Bid farewell to your right to sit upon juries ; bid farewell to your right to public education ; bid farewell to equal public privileges ; bid farewell to the right to hold any public office from police juror up to the highest office in the gift of the people—in a word, prepare yourselves for the same condition that your people are in in every State in this Union that has passed out of the hands of the Republican party ; and prepare to receive the same treatment here that your race are receiving to-day in Alabama, in Georgia, in Tennessee, and in Virginia ; prepare yourselves for a condition of servitude second only to that which you knew before the war." Knowing these things as I do, if I fail to enter my protest against this course, then, in the words of Patrick Henry, may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. I never will, on account of public clamor, on account of mistaken ideas instilled into the people by designing demagogues—I never will, from any such motives, fail to discharge my duty as the representative of the colored men in the Senate of Louisiana.

FIVE MEN IN LINE

THE CARTERITES EN MASSE.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

The Mountain labored and brought forth a Mouse.

A great Mass Meeting was called in Carrollton by one John T. Claiborn, on the night of the 16th of January. After much preparation the appointed hour came, and the great hall was in readiness for the vast assembly to meet. The hall is 8 by 10 feet; is conspicuously situated, and to enter its portals—if you had lived in the days of Baal you would have been cut off, as will be done with this tribe when the day of reckoning comes.

Now this Claiborn man says he is not much of a talker, but a desperate worker; if you had seen the gathering you would have said of this man as all who know him, friend or foe have said, he is not worthy of belief; for if the following number is indication of great work, then we leave the public to judge: One President; a Vice President; one Secretary; one Sergeant-at-Arms; one Nathan Schwab, (the head centre of the Bisbee & Co. embroglio), and one Dr. R. I. Cromwell.

The president stated to the vast audience that this meeting would be much more imposing if there were more present, so that he might appoint numerous Segeants-at-Arms. This Sergeants idea is hereditary and contagious—a by-stander says that Carter's policy. Another says why? Because the Democrats take such an active part in the meeting. Now the great query about this mass meeting was the presence of the Cromwell man. Some said one thing and some said another, but after noticing that this gentlemen had taken private quarters adjoining the hall in which this mass meeting was to gather, and after watching the maneouvers of the president and his followers, Schwab, one of the orators included visiting the rooms of the professional man, and kowing the speciality to which this Dr. has directed his esculapian

...inments, a by-stander suggested ...e idea of inspection. A second ...tander says: What in the thun... have they to inspect? The first ...t: Did you look at that crowd? ...said yes. And thou knowest ...C. specialities? he said yes. ...n you ask me what inspetion ...ent in such a scurvy meeting. Sir, ...must tell you they are not posted ...the politics of this party. Well ...of the second, then this must be ...the whole crowd are an epidemic? ...'ast gone in said no; if it was the ...us homo must surely aid, and ...ther reason is that we do not ...e such epidemics this time of ...year. He insisted it must be ...epidemic as at this time Schwab ...ade his appearance as orator of ...e mass meeting. At this I bade ...y neighbor good night.

THE CROMWELL MAN

...as called to the stand as orator of ...e meeting. His speech was lengthy ...was far from being satisfactory, ...there was no hearty cheering or ...pplause from the officers, and there ...but few spectators present, the ...ker only knew he had an audi... by hearing an occasional groan ...in that part of the hall. The ...sident announced the name of ...e man Schwab as speaker of the ...eeting, and appointed the sergeant-...-arms a committee to escort him ...into a box in the middle of the room. ...The President appointed the Secre...ary a committee of one to cheer ...the Speaker. The meddlesome by...stander caused much confusion at ...this time by saying the speaker had ...the dropsy. A second said, "no, ...can't you see that's Shay's wiskey?"

This mass meeting agreed to take ...so many gallons—and the meeting ...is not quite so large as they expect...ed—one Democratic member from ...Madison street was not present. ...The speaker stated that this was the ...first free whisky he had got from ...the niggers since 1868, and that he ...would take Mr. B's share. So that ...accounts for his pot-gutted condi...tion. You're right. Confusion ...stopped. Mr. S. spread himself, ...which caused much alarm in the ...meeting. The President stated that ...no more demonstrations like that ...of whoops would be called for to ...arrest the deliberations of this ...assembly. The speaker assured the ...President that it was only misplaced ...confidence and in nowise disrespect...ful to the meeting. The speaker ...proceeded to address the meeting. ...He said when the time came he ...would make a speech. The Secre...tary cheered and the President ...groaned, and then Schwab lit out ...on Mr. Shay's to finish Mr. B's ...share of the ruling spirit of this ...meeting.

Be it resolved by this meeting, ...that Mr. Shay has the heart-felt ...thanks of this assembly for furnish...ing the whisky.

Whereas many of us have never ...seen our names in print for any ...good or honorable purpose, there...fore be it resolved that the entire ...audience sign the proceedings of ...this meeting.

Secretary, President,
Sergeant-at-arms, Vice President,
Speaker of the day,
and Man on Speciality.

BYSTANDER.

First District Court.

THE NEW GRAND JURY.

The principal feature in the pro...ceedings of this court was the selec...tion of a Grand Jury. For this ...purpose a venire issued for two ...hundred and fifty persons, of whom ...there was a return of only about ...forty, and of the number so returned, ...the following were selected and im...paneled as a Grand Jury:

Edwin Booth (appointed Foreman),	
A. Armbruster,	T. Ashbury,
Charles Keller,	S. M. Ormby,
W. Dawson,	C. A. Villars,
Henry Valette,	Thomas Burns,
Charles Duplessis,	Geo. Jackson, (c.)
John Ewicke,	Squire Porter, (c.)
Capt. Anderson, (c.)	Ansen Heller,
F. Piron, (c.).	

Unusual care was exercised by the court in the selection of this jury, and the members were sworn in with more than ordinary solemnity. After being charged by the court the jury was discharged until Friday morning.—*Picayune.*

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FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.
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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
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FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
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Shirt Maker
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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

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SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,
Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.
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PARTIES
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at
BRASELMAN & ADAM'S
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A Glance through their immense stock
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Trunks, Valises and Bags,
We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located
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A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.
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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY
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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,
SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.
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SCHEME:
20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
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1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
1 prize of	1,000		
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion.
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NEW ORLEANS.
CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

Influence of Woman for Evil.

(From the Daily State Journal.)

The practice heretofore has been to charge to mankind all the evils suffered by womankind, and for every situation of shame and degradation in which a woman is found, to visit dire and bloody vengeance of some hapeless man charged rightly or wrongly as being the author of her trouble. We have no apology to offer for the libertine and the seducer, who, with artful approaches, assaults and betrays the confidence of yirtue ;, but for many young women thus ruined, a dozen men who otherwise might have succeeded to honor and usefulness are destroyed by the deceitful influences of designing women. The world is full of a class of married women who pass their lives in intrigue, seeking in society for victims, glorying in their ability to separate husbands from their wives, and sneering at the woman whose agony they produce. While virtue is the rule among married as well as single women, and the safety of society and the country is lodged in the faithfulness with which domestic obligation and integrity are maintained, it is nevertheless a startling fact that the greater portion of the prostitution of the land is carried on by married women, and that in an intrigue to degrade and waste the fortunes of men, this class of females exhibit the least compunction of conscience as they display the greatest ability. There is scarcely a prosperous man in any city or community, large or small, who exhibits a weakness which woman can assail, without being besieged by any number of married women, who for the paltry advantage of a flashy gown and sets of jewelry, are ready to barter their virtue and risk their own and their victim's life. It is such women as these who work the misery of communities, blasting the fortunes of men, and uprooting the securities of the domestic circle. Society has not yet learned to estimate the full extent of such enormities and rightly condemn their authors. The Mrs. Mansfields who drag their bloody trains through the fashionable portion of all large cities, are the she-devils deserving neither pity nor consideration, and if murder, such as that which hurried the unprepared soul of Jim Fisk before the bar of God, is to be stopped, society must speedily discover some means of decling effectually with the crimes of married women of this order. The woman Mansfield, represents a class of harlots more dangerous in society than all the *nymps de pave* which flit along the sidewalk by gas and moon light. They consume huge fortunes, bankrupt vast business ventures, pollute society in its noblest arteries, and originate more murders than any other influence of evil. It is high time such crime was properly estimated and punished.

A WONDERFUL BRIDGE. — The bride now in process of erection across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, is one of the wonders of the age. It is to be a tubular, cast steel, arch bridge, supported by the abutment and two piers; the latter are five hundred and fifteen feet apart, and four huudred and ninety-seven feet each from its nearest abutment, making those spans of about five hundred feet each. Its greatest span is the same as that of the Kuilenburg bridge over the Leck, an arm of the Rhine. Telford's suspension bridge across the Menar Straits has a span of five hundred and seventy feet. The suspension bridge at Niagara spans eight hundred and seventy-one feet, and is two hundred and forty-five feet above the water. The East River bridge will span one thousand and six hundred feet.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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Fun and Fancy.

—A gentleman, whose counting-house had been his altar, having failed in business, was asked what he intended to do, and replied, "I shall stay at home a while, and get acquainted with my family."

—Tom, you seem to gain flesh every day—the grocery business must agree with you. What did you weigh last ?"

"Well, Simon, I really forget now, but it strikes me it was a pound of butter."

—The individual who was "up to snuff," has come down to tobacco.

—"I would do anything to gratify you ; I would go to the end of the world to please you," said a fervent lover to the object of his affections. "Well, sir, go there and stay, and I shall be pleased."

—"Are you the mate of the ship?" asked an emigrant of the cook, who was an Irishman. "No, sir ; I'm the man that cooks the mate."

—The first apple was eaten by the first pair.

—Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat : "It was the shape of a turkey, and the size of a goose ; he turned it over on it's back and rubbed its belly with a stick ; and och ! St. Patrick ! how it did squale !"

—Did the man who ploughed the sea and afterwards planted his feet on his native soil, ever harvest the crops?

—A lady laying her hand on a joint of veal, said, "I think, Mr. F. this veal is not as white as usual." "Put on your glove, Madam," said the dealer, "and you will think differently."

—Some people assert that they have seen a dog draw, a horse fly, a bell pull, a coal smoke, a pail run, a-bun-dance, a wheel-write, a rope walk, a rail fence, and a hat box.

—A cabinet maker having made a table for a customer, who did not come after it for several years, thus addressed him when at last he applied for it. "Sir, you are the most un-com-for-table customer I have ever had !"

—A celebrated barrister retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. "Why, the fact is," rejoined he "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a law suit, he should certainly have it, lest in defending my coat, I should lose my waistcoat also."

—"William," said a teacher to one of his pupils, "Can you tell me why the sun rises in the east ?" "Don't know, sir," replied William, "'cept it be that 'east makes everything rise."

—Some seem to act upon the assumption that, if they cheat a poor fellow out of his farm, he has no ground for complaint.

—Snuff-takers differ from all the rest of the world for they turn up their nose at what they most admire.

—Peters says it is folly to tell a man that he must not enlarge his debts when the poor fellow is doing all he can to contract them.

—A leveler perceiving two crows flying side by side, said, "Ay, that is just as it should be. I hate to see one crow over another."

—Don't carry your handkerchief in your breast-pocket. If you do—you take a wiper to your bosom.

—The man who confines himself to the drink best for him is well-supplied.

—An old lady, reading an account of a distinguished old lawyer, who was said to be the father of the New York bar, exclaimed : "Poor man ! he had a dreadful set of children."

—"Do make yourselves at home," said a lady one day to her visitors, "I am at home myself, and wish you were."

—"Oh, my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you have pulled out."

"Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three when I began, I am sure to be right next time !"

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel ; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows :

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Mem phis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

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E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
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Dressing Combs.
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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of furms, etc., etc.

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Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,

T. P. LEATHERS.....Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run till day, butall night ; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows :

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

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Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

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